

## DAEMONOROPS MELANOCHAETES BLUME, A NEW RECORD OF RATTAN FOR BALI

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Himmah Rustiami. 2016. *Daemonorops melanochaetes* Blume, Rekaman Baru Rotan dari Bali. *Floribunda* 5(4): 126–128. — *Daemonorops melanochaetes* sebelumnya hanya dilaporkan dari Semenanjung Malaya, Sumatra dan Jawa, akan tetapi baru-baru ini ditemukan ada di kawasan pegunungan di Bali. Deskripsi, catatan dan ilustrasi jenis catatan baru disajikan.

Kata kunci: *Daemonorops*, rekaman baru, Bali.

Himmah Rustiami. 2016. *Daemonorops melanochaetes* Blume, A New Record of Rattan for Bali. *Floribunda* 5(4): 126–128. — *Daemonorops melanochaetes* previously known to occur only in Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Java, is newly reported from mountainous area of Bali. A complete description, notes and illustrations are presented.

Keywords: *Daemonorops*, new record, Bali.

Govaerts & Dransfield (2005) reported that *Daemonorops melanochaetes* Blume known to occur in Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Java. However, in a recent expedition in conjunction with The flora of Bali project launched by Herbarium Bogoriense since 2013, this species was found in Gunung Mesehe, the mountainous areas in the western part of Bali Island.

Govaerts & Dransfield (2005) further reported that there are only two rattans in Bali, *Calamus parutan* Fernando and *C. viminalis* Willd., where *C. parutan* is recently described in 2014 (Fernando 2014). With the present newly recorded species there are three species of rattans in Bali, two species of *Calamus* and one species of *Daemonorops*.

### Identification key to Bali rattan

1. a. Inflorescence enclosed by the first bract, boat-shaped bracts ..... *D. melanochaetes*
- b. Inflorescence not enclosed by the first bract, distinctly tubular base bracts ..... 2
2. a. Leaf sheaths very densely covered with whorls of broad-based laminar spines, ocrea present to 2.5 cm long, leaves cirrate ..... *C. parutan*
- b. Leaf sheaths sparsely armed with yellowish spines, ocrea inconspicuous, leaves ecirrate .....  
..... *C. viminalis*

### *Daemonorops melanochaetes* Blume (Figure 1)

*Daemonorops melanochaetes* Blume in J.J. Roemer & J.A. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7:1333. 1830; Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 198. 1836; Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. (Calcutta) 12(1): 47. 1911. Type: Borneo, Tanjung Selatan, between April 1826–March 1829, *Hombroon* sn. (holotype Paris Herbarium). — *D. melanochaetes* var. *padangensis* Becc., Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. (Calcutta) 12(1): 49 (1911). Type: West Sumatra, Padang near Ayer Manchor, August 1878, *Beccari 831* (holotype BO! isotype K!). Clustering rattan, climbing up to 30 m high. Stem with sheath 6 cm in diam, without sheath 4 cm in diam. Leaf sheath armed with black, solid spines,

up to 5 cm long, interspersed with short, green-chocolate tip spines. Internodes 30 cm long or less. Knee present, conspicuous. Leaves up to 330 cm long including petiole 20–35 cm long and cirrus up to 107 cm. Leaflets 77 on each side of the rachis, alternate, lanceolate, regularly arrange, 50 cm long and 3 cm wide; armed with smooth bristle on main vein and leaflets margin. Inflorescence branching, erect, sessile or peduncle short to 2 cm, up to 20 cm long, consist of 6 rachillae with 20–30 flower or fruit each. Prophyll enclosed all inflorescence, boat-shaped, brownish yellow, armed with blackish brown, densely spines; second bract surface smooth, shorter and boat-shaped. Fruit ovate, pendulous up to 4 mm long, covered with 7–8 scales

in vertical rows, yellowish, 2 cm in diam.

Distribution. Borneo (based on type locality only), Java, Lesser Sunda Island (Bali), Malay Peninsula, Sumatra.

Habitat and Ecology. *D. melanochaetes* is common in lowland rain forest areas often near sea (Dransfield *et al.* 2008). However from this field work this species can be found in the mountainous area around 600 m asl.

Vernacular name. Howe seel (Sunda). Rotan Lobi (Mentawai). Rotan Legi (Java). Penjalin Umbut (Bali).

Uses. *D. melanochaetes* is commonly used as raw material for the manufacture of tables, chairs and household crafts, and its ripe fruits are edible (Harada *et al.* 2005). Young shoot has sweet taste

and the local people around Gunung Mesehe usually eat it as vegetable.

Notes. *D. melanochaetes* collected from Bali, Java, Malay Peninsula and Sumatra shows large variation and differences. A collection from Malay Peninsula has hair on leaflets, but some collections from Sumatra and Java with scaly indumentum. Furthermore, prophyll vestiture has two types, velutinous and setose. The complexity of this species is in need of further study.

Specimens examined. Bali, Bedugul, Eka Karya Botanic Garden, June 1973, *Saleh Idris* sn; Gunung Kelatakan, 18/7/1918, 560 m asl, Ekspedisi R Maier *Sarip 97*; NW of Bali, S Timah, June 1926, 200 m asl, *Paardt No 26* Gunung Mesehe, 15/05/2013, Himmah Rustiami *HR 1900*, fruiting.



Figure 1. *D. melanochaetes* Blume (from HR 1900, deposited at BO).

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